

years I have watched for the male inflorescence, if it may be so called, I have never succeeded in discovering it, but the only cone which I have yet examined contains fertile seeds.

This, however, may be due to some other pine of the same class, for the pollen is sufficiently light to be capable of being wafted by wind to considerable distances.

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DESCRIPTION OF SOME NEW AUSTRALIAN FISHES.

BY E. P. RAMSAY, F.L.S., &C.

*SAURIDA FEROX*, sp. nov.

D. 1/10. V. 9. A. 11. P. 14 to 15.

A horny tubercle on either side at the base of the tail. Length of head four times in the total without the caudal. The interorbital space equals the distance from the centre of the eye to the tip of the snout, and is nearly four times in the length of the head. Adipose eyelid well developed, extending to the nostril. Short diameter of the eye one and two-thirds in the snout, and one and a-half of the interorbital space, eight times in the length of the head, silvery with a narrow yellow margin anteriorly. The height of the body six times in the total length without the caudal. The dorsal fin commences opposite the thirteenth scale of the lateral line: the pectoral reaches as far as the vent and to the eleventh scale of the lateral line. The adipose fin is equal to half the length of snout from centre of orbit. A pale rose band below the lateral line followed by three or four of a yellowish tint: belly silvery, above the lateral line brown. Lateral line raised, keeled.

Hab. Port Jackson.

*BATRACHUS punctatulus*, sp. nov.

D. 12—16. A. 15. V. 1, 5. P. 21.

No branchiostegals. General color light sienna brown, spotted with blackish brown, larger spots on the back, the whole of the head above and below spotted. Pectoral fin broad and short, as wide as long; dorsal continuous, the rays about twice as long as the spines, tips of the fourth and fifth ray reaching to the membrane

of the caudal ray Caudal rounded of 22 rays. Height of the body at the vent six times, and at the ventrals  $4\frac{1}{2}$  times, in the total length. A strong row of curved canine teeth. The maxillary reaches to the vertical from nearly the middle of the eye; interorbital space  $\frac{1}{4}$  diameter of the eye; length of the snout about 13 times that of the eye; diameter of the eye  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in the length of the head; width of the head from the hinder margin of the orbit equal to the distance from thence to the snout, the length of the head to point of operculum  $3\frac{1}{3}$  of the total. Small scales on the body, none on the head, none on fins. End of maxillary free, overlapping the anterior portion of the preoperculum. No teeth on palate or vomer, pharyngeal teeth in a cluster, strongly curved inwards, a strong cluster at the base of tongue, narrow band of teeth on the maxillaries with an outer series with strong curved teeth set rather wide apart; in the lower jaw an inner and an outer series of strong incurved teeth, a series of smaller teeth between them: Lateral line bent under the 8th spine, the remainder of it straight.

*Hab.* Torres Straits, Queensland.

Said to live in holes in the sand.

Presented to the Museum by Mr. Cousens.

GENYOROGE MACLEAYANA, *sp. nov.*

D. 11/14, A. 3/9, P. 17, L. lat. 60-70. L. transv. 10-11/20.

The first spine of the dorsal very short, the 5th, 6th and 7th, nearly equal and longest, the 8th ray longest, the others decreasing in length to the 14th; the 3rd spine in the anal longest and strongest, about a third longer than the 2nd, the first only  $\frac{1}{3}$  the length of the 2nd, and about  $\frac{1}{4}$  the length of the 3rd, the 4th and 5th ray longest, the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th gradually decreasing. Pectoral falcate, tapering to a point, the 5th ray longest. Lower jaw in advance of the upper. Deep notch on the preoperculum, the lower border of which is serrated; from 3 to 6 rows of scales on the cheeks; 12 to 13 on the gill-cover. Bony protuberance on the interoperculum comparatively small. The length of the maxillary equals the length of the snout from the anterior margin of the eye. The diameter of the eye is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in

the snout. Length of the head three times in the body without the caudal. The height of the body from the first dorsal spine to the vent is  $2\frac{4}{5}$ ths in the length without the caudal. Color of a uniform, rich orange red, the centre of the scales being opalescent. On the caudal portion below the lateral line there are 9 to 10 scales and 7 above, between the last ray of the anal and the lateral line there are ten rows of scales; from the first spine of the anal there are 17 scales, and from the anus 18 below the lateral line and 10 above. Teeth moderate.

Total length 2 ft. 6 in. Pectoral fin  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in.; extent of dorsal  $13\frac{1}{2}$  in., of the anal 4 in. The height of the body 9 in.

This very fine specimen was captured at North Head by line.

D. 5/21. A. 17 to 18. PERCIS COXII, sp. nov.

The height of the body at the vent is five times in the length without the caudal; diameter of the eye one and a half in the snout, and four times in the length of the head; length of the head four times in the total; short diameter of the eye equal to the space between the eyes; operculum with a sharp flat spine; distance between the snout and the preoperculum equals the length of the pectoral fin; the ventrals reach to the anus; caudal very slightly forked; a black spot on the first dorsal; second dorsal opalescent, or slightly spotted at the base; color rich vermilion, with blue lines on the snout and between the eyes. There are remains of six or seven blackish transverse bands on the body. A series of strong incurved canine teeth in both jaws.

Hab. Port Jackson.

Presented to the Museum by James C. Cox, Esq., M.D., F.L.S.

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#### NOTES AND EXHIBITS.

The President read some "Notes on the Tuena Gold-Reefs," by M. F. Rate, Mining Engineer. The author gives a description of the workings, and of the mode of occurrence of the gold and the rocks associated with it. He points out the importance of the relations between eruptive and dyke rocks and mineral deposits, and calls attention to the rather unusual fact of the presence of calcite in quartz at the Lucky Hit reef.